

time the entire body is elongated in the same direction and becomes perfectly pyriform. The digestive canal when it has reached four-fifths of its length curves back, the teguments of this side are slightly depressed, and an aperture is formed there which is the anus. At this period a small body formed of three branches, united at one extremity, begins to appear beneath the teguments on each side of the mouth; each branch of these organs, which may be called *spurs*, subsequently elongates and divides on the surface of the teguments into two or three small spines. The body however of the larva of the *Echinus* does not long remain pyriform, it soon assumes the appearance of a thimble, the aperture being replaced by a simple depression. The digestive canal becomes more and more regular, and then exhibits three portions well defined by restrictions: the first opens into the mouth, and may be called the œsophagus; the second, which is of considerable size, must be regarded as the stomach; the third, which is short and comparatively very narrow, is the intestine.—*Comptes Rendus*, Aug. 23, 1847.

On the Range of the Beaver in the United States. By S. B. BUCKLEY.

In DeKay's 'Zoology of the State of New York' it is erroneously stated that the most southern limit of the beaver within the United States is the northern part of the State of New York. There were beavers living among the mountains of North Carolina in the year 1842, where I saw trees newly cut down by them, and I was informed by my guide that he had seen the beaver. This was in Haywood County, a few miles from Waynesville, on the Big Pigeon River,—a wild, rough region, abounding in grand scenery and rarely visited by man, being little known even to the hunters.—*Silliman's Journal for May 1847.*

ENEMIES TO SCIENCE AMONG THE NOBLES.

A great sensation has everywhere been excited by the fact, that men of science in the pursuit of knowledge have been obstructed in their peaceful investigations by certain peers and landed proprietors. The public press has indignantly protested against the right of these noblemen to shut up the highways and byways, and to depopulate whole districts of the country for the purpose of converting them into wild deer forests. With these, and many other grievous subjects of complaint, however, it is out of our province to speak. It is not as hunters and deer-stalkers we have to do with them. Neither can we dwell on the mortifications and hardships which the tourist in search of pleasure or health has experienced. What we are desirous of alluding to is the circumstance, that certain sporting lords and gentlemen, by obstructing the observations of naturalists, and by discourteously treating learned men in their botanical, geological, and mineralogical investigations as common trespassers on their estates, have earned for themselves the unenviable title of the Enemies of Science.

It is monstrous to suppose that the Braemar mountains, the Grampians, and Glen Tilt, are to be shut out from scientific investigation